

The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher.
Rialto Building, Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month.
By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month, 45 cents; three months, \$1.35; six months, \$2.50; one year, \$4.50.
Single copies, 2 cents; Daily, 5 cents Sunday.

The Weekly Journal and Agriculturist
Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephone: Business Office, 250; Editorial Rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 23.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1230 Madison Temple, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Wednesday.

Washington, Oct. 26.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Generally fair, preceded by showers Wednesday morning; much colder; north winds.
For Missouri—Rain, probably turning into snow in extreme northwest portion, probably clearing and much colder Wednesday afternoon or night; north winds becoming strong.

For Kansas—Snow followed by fair weather and much colder Wednesday afternoon; north winds.

CURRENCY REFORM.

It is generally understood that one of the important subjects congress will consider this winter is the remodeling of the country's banking and currency laws. That any effective work can be accomplished along this line may well be doubted, for the senate is not in sympathy with the administration's financial views; but an honest effort will be made nevertheless, and the blame for failure, if failure result, will rest on the Republican party.

Men of recognized standing as financiers seem to think the attainment of such a currency and banking system as the country needs is only a matter of time. The present agitation and resistance to sound money principles are the storm before the calm. In an address before the American Bankers' Association, last summer, Mr. Eckels, who probably knows as much about finance as any other man of his age in the land, voiced this opinion. "I have never in the past," said Mr. Eckels, "wavered in the belief, nor do I now, that in the end we will be possessed of a banking and currency system so strong as to make impregnable the country's credit. It is possible that before the nation's financial structure rests upon a foundation firm as the eternal hills, the American people will be called upon to pass through the awful experience and loss which would follow in the wake of unchecked paper and silver fiatism. But at last, no matter how long the struggle or how great the sufferings, with the acquiescence of all, the monetary principles which accord with the world's business experience, financial research and every dictate of common honesty, will here prevail in complete and enduring triumph." There is a "possibility," perhaps, that the country may have to go through a period of "awful experience and loss," resulting from an experiment with "unchecked paper and silver fiatism," but happily there is no probability of such a calamity. All the signs at present indicate that when the country saved itself from these dangers last November, it made a turning point in its history, and will not be seriously threatened by them again during the present generation. It will probably take another campaign to put the finishing touches on the good work, but the main task has been accomplished. The wriggling serpent can do no harm after its head is crushed.

MANLY MORAL WEAKNESS.

The recent exposure of the methods employed by Webb McCall, insurance commissioner of Kansas, in the "examination" of Eastern insurance companies give additional emphasis to the fact that a man who lives on the reputation of his honesty alone, unsupported by more positive moral qualities, is usually a demagogue and a fraud. Lack of wisdom and inability to comprehend the rights of both private and corporate interests are no proof of integrity. The history of morals proves that in the metallurgy that refines character negative purity cannot be isolated; it is found only where there exists positive virtue.

The Populist party was founded with the idea that all that is necessary to cure the evils of our public life is to get men of ability out of the offices and fill these places of trust with poor and honest nobodies. Poor men they have found in abundance—poor in every sense of the word; but they are learning by sad experience that a man is not necessarily a saint simply because he is an ignoramus, and that brains and conscience are not always in inverse ratio.

BRAYAN'S RETREAT.

One after another Mr. Bryan's positions slip out from under him. Last year he confidently asserted that the election of McKinley would mean panic and speedy ruin for the country. McKinley was elected, but there was no panic and no ruin. Whereupon Mr. Bryan again took the platform and solemnly warned the country that the promised prosperity under the gold standard would never come. But prosperity came along swiftly and beautifully—so swiftly and beautifully that it almost swept the words out of the calamity howler's mouth. Again Mr. Bryan rose and explained that the coming of prosperity was not due to Republican success or the defeat of free silver, but was all on account of the famine in India. Nothing had gone up in price, he declared, except wheat.

This last argument was made in all Mr. Bryan's recent speeches, but it will have to be abandoned also, for its falseness is so apparent that even Bryan will not have the face to voice it much longer. The agricultural department at Washington has issued a table showing a marked advance in a number of farm products since last winter. Rye has gone up 19 cents a bushel, potatoes have doubled in price, lamb is \$1.25 a head more, butter is up several cents a pound and still rising, hides are worth 4 cents more, and there is a general and healthy appreciation of farm products all along the line. Nor is the advance confined to agriculture. Within the last few weeks Alabama iron, for instance, has risen 50 cents a ton, and notice of a voluntary increase in wages to ironworkers in that state has been given—the first since 1882. Other lines of industry are likewise responding to the demands of reviving busi-

ness, and evidences of general widespread prosperity are on every hand. About the only thing now left the "boy orator" is to take Jerry Simpson's cue and announce that the good times are transitory and will soon give way to panic and ruin on a scale the country never witnessed before in all its history. This is the calamity howler's "last ditch," and Bryan is now on his brink.

THE CHICAGO Y. W. C. A.

The treatment received by Miss Annabel Farmer at the hands of the Chicago Young Women's Christian Association is calculated to bring severe censure upon this organization, especially upon its Chicago branch. Miss Farmer, according to her generally credited story, was allowed to make her home with the association as long as she could pay for her board and lodging, but as soon as her funds were exhausted she was turned out, notwithstanding the fact that she had made a diligent but futile effort to find employment and the other fact that she had no place to go. Alone and friendless in a great city, to which she was an absolute stranger, she was allowed to drift with whatever current her tendencies or necessities might take her. It is only fair to the association at large to say that such treatment is not characteristic. Most of its branches are conducted in conformity with its avowed principles—those of Christian promotion and charitable helpfulness. Unfortunately, however, the authoritative offices are sometimes given to people wholly lacking in true Christian spirit or in ordinary judgment and their mistakes do more to discredit the organization than could any set opposition to it.

Even the hotel in which Miss Farmer found temporary refuge after she was driven from the home that should have protected her gave her more consideration than did the young women's association, for it allowed her to remain one week without demanding payment of her bill. The Chicago association should not "Rescue the Perishing" until it shows a disposition to protect the perishable.

BOURKE COCKRAN FOR TRACY.

As the New York majority election approaches, interest in the campaign is intensified by numerous surprises. With six candidates in the field, each of whose adherents are claiming victory, and with political lines considerably shaken up, race is attended by even more excitement than would naturally be created by the importance of selecting the first mayor of Greater New York.

The latest surprise is the announcement that Bourke Cockran, for a long time one of the leaders of Tammany and one of the most persuasive orators in the country, will come out publicly in favor of General Tracy's candidacy. Cockran took an uncompromising stand against the Chicago platform and identified himself with the sound money Democracy. If Tammany had not endeavored to conciliate the Bryanites, he would doubtless have remained with the "Tigers" in the municipal campaign.

But Cockran's turning to Tracy is only a conspicuous instance of a general trend. Tracy is the only straight-out candidate of a great party. Every other nominee is in a more or less ambiguous light, and is employing conciliations and subterfuges to secure votes. General Tracy is the representative of the Republican party and of the Republican party only. His greatest strength lies in this distinct and unequivocal attitude. His policies, if elected, are not a matter of speculation. There is no danger through his election that the city will be plunged into doubtful experiments or unsafe methods, or that it will be plundered by gang politicians.

For these reasons the thoughtful voters of New York, those who are inclined to be independent in their support, will give the Republican ticket very favorable consideration under existing circumstances, whether they are Republicans or not. General Tracy may not be elected, but the longer the canvass continues the better his chances become.

WATER FRONT LITIGATION.

In nearly every city where there is a valuable water front there is frequent and costly litigation between the municipality and property owners over the right and title to accretions, known as "made ground," or the natural margin between high and low water. Chicago has spent vast sums of money protecting her lake front against the encroachments of the Illinois Central railroad. It is not improbable that Kansas City will have some difficulty in establishing her rights to certain lands along the Missouri river. New York has for years been involved in suits relating to her extensive shore lines, but her troubles seem to be at an end, for an important case, involving all the essential points in controversy, has been finally and absolutely decided in favor of the city.

This suit was brought against the city by Henry W. Sage, who claimed that, as owner of the original shore line from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-sixth street, he was entitled to all the accretions made by the city in filling in a wide strip of the tidewater district. Three years ago the case was decided in the supreme court against Mr. Sage, but it was carried to the appellate division of the supreme court where the previous decision has just been affirmed. Thus the city has secured a clear title to lands valued at \$45,000,000.

If the suit had gone against the city there would have been numerous other claims, as the whole shore line of Manhattan island is similarly affected. The decision establishes the city's rights to its extensive shore line and consequently promotes its commercial security, which has been disturbed for years by these pending suits.

Two Imperial Anachronisms.

From the New York Times.
No wonder the czar and the kaiser hug and kiss each other like a pair of boarding school misses every time they meet. These potentates occupy a peculiar and somewhat pathetic position in the world, much like that in which the last two mammoths or the last two lethyras found themselves in the days when all other members of their race had disappeared. Who would have been heartless enough to laugh if the great creatures had fallen on each other's necks and demonstrated an affection ridiculous only in beings with other objects upon which to lavish their emotions? The kaiser and the czar belong to a vanishing species. They are anachronisms, and they know it and naturally they seek sympathy where it is to be found.

A Man's Idea.

From the Cleveland Leader.
"Do you believe it is true that George Washington never told a lie?"
"I don't know. But if he didn't, Martha must have been an ideal wife."

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The recent exhibition of the New York Prison Association made a striking display of the mechanical products of the state prisons. Aside from the fact that the offenders against society are now forced to do many of the things which, this exhibit means simply this: that the criminal classes are capable under good teachers of acquiring the mechanic arts with the same facility and thoroughness as other people.

There were but healthy and vigorous Holt county citizens reside in Oregon whose names are aggregated 24 years, an average of more than 90 each. They are Roland Burnett, born in 1833; Samuel Shutt, 1836; and Adrian Hobbeltz, 1859.

Talk will be cheaper than ever in Chillicothe after November 1, that is, if it's "hello" talk. The telephone company there has reduced residence rates to \$1 a month, and announces its willingness to contract for one year or ten on that basis.

Ex-State Senator Jerry Thurman, of LaMar, is developing himself resolutely to his profession, and insists, in connection with his declaration that he is wholly out of politics, that he must not even be "mentioned" as a state ticket possibility.

A Vernon county man fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, from the top of a pear tree, while he was eating nuts, the other day, and beyond the fracture of the bones in his wrists suffered no material injury. And the fellow was sober, too.

Apparently there ought to be money for someone in locating additional cold storage facilities in Southwest Missouri. Reports from there are to the effect that thousands of bushels of apples are being sent to St. Paul, Minn., to be held for the spring market.

Holt county people are boasting, and with excellent cause, that it required the equivalent of 184 special trains of twenty cars each to move the surplus cattle, hogs, sheep and horses to the fair grounds, which were in that fertile section of the "imperial state" during one year.

The value of the output of the lead and zinc mines in the Jasper county district last week was more than \$40,000 greater than for a corresponding period last year—a fact, the Joplin News thinks, that ought to make the people of that district feel a little better about the fall of the year.

A Platte county man sharp comes to the front with a statement that the coldest winter in Northwest Missouri for fifty years was succeeded by an unusually hot summer, and he asserts that a hot summer of such absolute character never followed by a hard winter. The goose-bone prognostication will now be awaited with special interest.

Frank C. Hubbard, who is to be chief deputy United States marshal in the Indian Territory, is a former student of Dr. J. M. Schlegel, of Springfield. For a time, he was connected with the Joplin Herald. He went from Joplin to the territory, and has been connected with the Muskogee Phoenix a number of years. He is rated as one of the best newspaper men in that section.

A Nevada man who has made a specialty of weather observations for many years says that the drought of the fall of 1897 was much worse than that of this season. Aside from a frost the latter part of October, there was no meteorological change until November, when there was a four-inch fall of snow. During the winter a few light showers gave temporary relief, but practically the period without rain extended to the first of June following.

September. Corn sold at that locality, the authority quoted declares, at from \$1.20 to \$2 per bushel.

A Joplin man who drove through the territory last Saturday reports having witnessed a "ghost dance," which has been reported near the mouth of Spring and Grand rivers for several years past. It is being participated in by a large number of people, and is being reported as a system of road improvement that will insure good highways at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather. This we must have if Missouri products are to compete with those of other states.

Republican Promises Kept.
From the Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

The assurances which the Republicans speaking as a party gave to the sound money voters of the United States in 1896 are being kept. The currency plank adopted at the St. Louis convention. It was on this plank that the party took its stand when it appealed to the honest sentiment of the country. It is by the performance of this plank that the party has won the confidence of the people. Has the party failed in any respect short of the promises which it made to the American people at St. Louis with regard to the currency?

All the while the paper currency has been maintained on an absolute parity with gold, and maintained, we may add, with much less disturbance of business and a much greater feeling of security in financial circles than existed at any time under the previous administration. In the St. Louis plank the Republican party proclaimed its opposition to the free coinage of silver except by "international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world." It has kept itself to this existing gold standard until an international agreement could be obtained. Well, every word of this promise has been carried out to the letter, so far as any power of fulfillment has lain with the McKinley administration.

A vast majority of the Republican party sincerely believe that the greenbacks are the only sound money. They are known in the United States, infinitely superior to the bank notes that the gold Democrats desire to substitute for them. In this belief they have, we hardly need say, the sincere support of the people. For the gold Democrats to seek to impose their currency policy in regard to the retirement of the greenbacks upon the great Republican party looks to us very much like an attempt of the tail to wag the dog.

The Boasting Briton.
From the Philadelphia Press.

The way in which London newspapers talk about fast trains on British railroads is a study. The London Chronicle devotes two-thirds of a column in a recent issue to the wonderful time made on the "Great North of Scotland Company's best express." This wonderful time is by schedule two hours and fifteen minutes for eighty-seven and one-half miles, with ten stops. The train spoken of at such length made the distance in two hours, thirteen minutes and thirty-eight seconds, or at the rate of not quite forty miles an hour.

speeches for half the gate money he already received. Mr. Bryan's good deed, as a plutocrat. Besides, he seems certain. The word suggests its dreadful congener, Trust, a name more abhorred than gold.

Views of the Colonel.
From the Chicago News.

Colonel Hall, of Fort Sheridan, not only entertains and expresses many ingenious and interesting opinions as to the proper method of treating private soldiers, but is informed from few remarks which the colonel dropped that he could give a number of important and timely views as to the expediency of establishing a more hearty respect for military discipline in the public generally and especially in newspaper reporters.

As it is the highest duty of the private soldier to cheerfully yield his body to be kicked and jabbed and stepped on by the officers, it is equally his duty to be a good soldier, and to be expected to live up to his highest possibilities in this respect until the body whence they are drawn—namely, the general public—has been so thoroughly impressed with the beauties and importance of being truly obedient to army officers. And the great obstacle in the way of this necessary education is the newspaper reporter.

It is believed that Colonel Hall would be willing to take a score or so of reporters and to inculcate into their plastic minds a just sense of the difference between a man and an army officer. He would, we are sure, address himself with great assiduity to make clear the reasons why a reporter should take off his hat and roll over whenever he sees a colonel or even a captain. The lessons would not be long, but they would be to the point, and the fort hospital would be at the services of the pupils as expressed a desire to continue living at the close of the school.

It is not that Colonel Hall is a cruel or bloodthirsty man. He would not kick a private in the neck nor drown a reporter save for weighty cause. He does not, in any mean spirit of covetousness, begrudge even private Hammond a whole hog, but his funeral would bring no special joy to the colonel. But when Private Hammond and the reporters set up the hideous and destructive idea of a subject of economic civilization and should be reformed if it costs every bone in their bodies.

Good Roads Convention.
From the Springfield Leader.

Next month a state convention is to be held in St. Louis which is of more importance to the people as a whole than any gathering of the past decade of years. The improvement of the public highways of Missouri is a subject of such absolute necessity that it cannot longer be deferred without positive very great loss to the public. As the prime movers in the proposed convention put it, the matter at issue is the question of a subject of economic civilization and should be reformed if it costs every bone in their bodies.

The forthcoming convention gives promise of being very largely attended, as well as dealing with a practical subject in a practical way. Among other topics to be considered are: The most feasible way for improving the roads; the proper utilization of the labor of tramps, vagrants and prisoners in preparing stone and other material for road and street purposes, and the best methods to secure legislation for public improvements in the Fortieth general assembly.

The system under which work upon the highways in the state has been performed is wholly inefficient. It has amounted to nothing more than repairs, having no reference to permanent improvements. The result has been that in dry weather the roads were passable because there were no rains to make them otherwise; but in bad and wet weather, the very time when good roads were needed, there were none. What the public needs is a system of road improvement that will insure good highways at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather. This we must have if Missouri products are to compete with those of other states.

Republican Promises Kept.
From the Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

The assurances which the Republicans speaking as a party gave to the sound money voters of the United States in 1896 are being kept. The currency plank adopted at the St. Louis convention. It was on this plank that the party took its stand when it appealed to the honest sentiment of the country. It is by the performance of this plank that the party has won the confidence of the people. Has the party failed in any respect short of the promises which it made to the American people at St. Louis with regard to the currency?

All the while the paper currency has been maintained on an absolute parity with gold, and maintained, we may add, with much less disturbance of business and a much greater feeling of security in financial circles than existed at any time under the previous administration. In the St. Louis plank the Republican party proclaimed its opposition to the free coinage of silver except by "international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world." It has kept itself to this existing gold standard until an international agreement could be obtained. Well, every word of this promise has been carried out to the letter, so far as any power of fulfillment has lain with the McKinley administration.

A vast majority of the Republican party sincerely believe that the greenbacks are the only sound money. They are known in the United States, infinitely superior to the bank notes that the gold Democrats desire to substitute for them. In this belief they have, we hardly need say, the sincere support of the people. For the gold Democrats to seek to impose their currency policy in regard to the retirement of the greenbacks upon the great Republican party looks to us very much like an attempt of the tail to wag the dog.

The Boasting Briton.
From the Philadelphia Press.

The way in which London newspapers talk about fast trains on British railroads is a study. The London Chronicle devotes two-thirds of a column in a recent issue to the wonderful time made on the "Great North of Scotland Company's best express." This wonderful time is by schedule two hours and fifteen minutes for eighty-seven and one-half miles, with ten stops. The train spoken of at such length made the distance in two hours, thirteen minutes and thirty-eight seconds, or at the rate of not quite forty miles an hour.

About the same time the Pennsylvania railroad ran a train of cars from Louisville to Indianapolis, a distance of 108 miles, in 3 1/2 hours, with five full stops, and the time was 3 1/2 hours and 15 minutes. The train was nearly double the weight of the English train, and ran at the rate of over sixty miles an hour for 106 miles, while the British train ran for less than forty miles an hour for eighty-seven miles only.

A few lines recorded the run on the Pennsylvania line, because it was nothing extraordinary for that road. But it took two-thirds of a column in a London newspaper to tell of that run on a British road, which is exceeded in time by all the leading railroads of the United States.

Like comment is made over the luxurious new cars of the Southeastern railway, which are nothing more than an imitation of the regular American parlor car. In fact, it is a curious commentary on the slow progress of comforts and conveniences in railroads in England that the newspapers there under conditions which are commonplace here.

No Penalties to Civil Servants.
From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Frugality is not frugality, if it is characteristic of the public employee; that he will be admitted. There is too large an element of

spoliation and politicians among them. A civil pension list would encourage the continuance of extravagant habits among such employees, habits that unfit them for their duties from day to day, even leading to premature old age. There are too many prodigals in Washington. The pension list is not obliged to increase or encourage the class, but rather to discourage it.

Testing an Eight Hour Law.
From the Chicago Post.

A case of great importance has just been elaborately argued before the United States supreme court. The question involved is the power of a state legislature to pass a law fixing the duration of the workday for adults and making it a punishable offense for an employer to hire a man to labor more than the prescribed number of hours. The case has been appealed from the supreme court of Utah, which sustained the constitutionality of the Utah eight hour law for miners engaged in work in underground mines.

The facts are as follows: An employer named Holden was convicted for employing a miner for ten hours a day, contrary to the new eight hour law, and sentenced to pay a fine and to serve fifty-seven days in jail. Holden, admitting the facts, had pleaded not guilty, because the miner had voluntarily entered into the contract for the services in question; second, because the statute was repugnant to the constitution of the United States in that it deprived employer and employee of the right to contract in a lawful way for a lawful purpose; third, because the statute was a law fixing the duration of the workday for adults and making it a punishable offense for an employer to hire a man to labor more than the prescribed number of hours.

It is plain that these exceptions are those which would naturally be raised in any case of the kind. The state of the constitution of the Union against a law restricting the hours of adult labor. But the familiarity of the objections does not detract from their strength and validity. The supreme court of Utah, however, upheld the law and denied a writ of habeas corpus. It looked upon the eight-hour law as a proper exercise of the police power of the state in protecting life, health and morals. As this is the first American case in which a state supreme court has sustained a law interfering with the right of adults to make contracts for labor, great interest attaches to the proceedings in the federal court. The decision of the federal court will constitute a landmark in our economic and judicial history.

The Treatment of Jurors.
From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Within comparatively recent years a marked change in the treatment of jurors has been brought about. Not so many years ago it was customary to send a jury to a desolate desert to do their duty, and to attempt to starve a verdict out of a jury, or by lack of sleep to enforce an agreement as the only escape from the physical discomfort of the jury room.

Whenever a juror is called to sit in judgment upon an important issue his mind should be clear and all his faculties alert. It is impossible to appeal successfully to a man's reasoning faculties when he is out with fatigue and half asleep. It is impossible to convert a recalcitrant juror when he is half sick and ought to be under a physician's care. Good meals, good beds and good treatment furnish the best remedy for disagreements in the jury room.

Tammany's Mode of Advertising Itself.
From the New York Post.

Tammany's latest newspaper advertisement has driven it to theater programmes, as well as to the advertising spaces in the street cars, as means for reaching the public eye with its "arguments." It is noticeable that in all their advertisements Croker and Sheehan avoid using the name of Tammany, and call their organization the Democracy. "Let the battle cry of 'Democracy,' they say on the play bills, 'be Economy and Honesty in Public Affairs.' 'Home Rule' and 'New York for New Yorkers.' This is certainly no matter for the House of Representatives to be better in the way of a joke. A defaulter from Buffalo shouting to have himself put in office as a 'home ruler' and 'New Yorker' and making a boast of economy and honesty in public affairs, is a goodly bouffe as you can find on any stage. When he is doing this shouting under the orders of a man who has been living abroad in idleness and luxury for three years, on money which he has stolen from the people, it is not strange that no newspaper exists in the city which is equal to the task of putting these 'arguments' before the public.

Sad Meeting.
From the Chicago Tribune.

Two men, ghastly, forlorn specters encountered each other unexpectedly. "Let me pass," exclaimed one of the two, with a feeble attempt to be haughty and scornful. "I am 'Trilby'."

"I will," replied the other, with a hollow cough, stepping aside. "I believe you are dearer than I am. I'm 'The Heavenly Twins.'"

How True It Is.
From the Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Dashiell—"How well Mrs. Richley preserves her money." "Oh, I don't regard it as all that remarkable. Paint, you know, will keep almost anything from going to decay."

Brice, the Senator's Son.
Brice, the senator's son.
Get a call and is on the run;
When his "dough" is eaten he may be beaten.

Brice, the senator's son.
—New York News.

A Safe Tonic.
From the Chicago Record.

"What is that?"
"The dealer who fills the prescription can't give us morphine by mistake."

A Frosty Mistake.
He asked her to be his Klondike, but she misunderstood, alas!
She wanted to know if he was going to Alaska and gave him the Chicago News.

No Complaint to Make.
From the Chicago Tribune.

"If you have a vacation this summer, Shackelford will be glad to take your place."

Of a Truth.
The good wife said:
We are often told,
But they'd better do that
Than deny they're old.
—Chicago Tribune.

Bound to Succeed.
From the Detroit Free Press.

"Why is it that Chumley always buys another new gun at the opening of the game season?"
"Because the one he had the year before never killed anything."

spoliation and politicians among them. A civil pension list would encourage the continuance of extravagant habits among such employees, habits that unfit them for their duties from day to day, even leading to premature old age. There are too many prodigals in Washington. The pension list is not obliged to increase or encourage the class, but rather to discourage it.

Testing an Eight Hour Law.
From the Chicago Post.

A case of great importance has just been elaborately argued before the United States supreme court. The question involved is the power of a state legislature to pass a law fixing the duration of the workday for adults and making it a punishable offense for an employer to hire a man to labor more than the prescribed number of hours. The case has been appealed from the supreme court of Utah, which sustained the constitutionality of the Utah eight hour law for miners engaged in work in underground mines.

The facts are as follows: An employer named Holden was convicted for employing a miner for ten hours a day, contrary to the new eight hour law, and sentenced to pay a fine and to serve fifty-seven days in jail. Holden, admitting the facts, had pleaded not guilty, because the miner had voluntarily entered into the contract for the services in question; second, because the statute was repugnant to the constitution of the United States in that it deprived employer and employee of the right to contract in a lawful way for a lawful purpose; third, because the statute was a law fixing the duration of the workday for adults and making it a punishable offense for an employer to hire a man to labor more than the prescribed number of hours.

It is plain that these exceptions are those which would naturally be raised in any case of the kind. The state of the constitution of the Union against a law restricting the hours of adult labor. But the familiarity of the objections does not detract from their strength and validity. The supreme court of Utah, however, upheld the law and denied a writ of habeas corpus. It looked upon the eight-hour law as a proper exercise of the police power of the state in protecting life, health and morals. As this is the first American case in which a state supreme court has sustained a law interfering with the right of adults to make contracts for labor, great interest attaches to the proceedings in the federal court. The decision of the federal court will constitute a landmark in our economic and judicial history.

The Treatment of Jurors.
From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Within comparatively recent years a marked change in the treatment of jurors has been brought about. Not so many years ago it was customary to send a jury to a desolate desert to do their duty, and to attempt to starve a verdict out of a jury, or by lack of sleep to enforce an agreement as the only escape from the physical discomfort of the jury room.

Whenever a juror is called to sit in judgment upon an important issue his mind should be clear and all his faculties alert. It is impossible to appeal successfully to a man's reasoning faculties when he is out with fatigue and half asleep. It is impossible to convert a recalcitrant juror when he is half sick and ought to be under a physician's care. Good meals, good beds and good treatment furnish the best remedy for disagreements in the jury room.

Tammany's Mode of Advertising Itself.
From the New York Post.

Tammany's latest newspaper advertisement has driven it to theater programmes, as well as to the advertising spaces in the street cars, as means for reaching the public eye with its "arguments." It is noticeable that in all their advertisements Croker and Sheehan avoid using the name of Tammany, and call their organization the Democracy. "Let the battle cry of 'Democracy,' they say on the play bills, 'be Economy and Honesty in Public Affairs.' 'Home Rule' and 'New York for New Yorkers.' This is certainly no matter for the House of Representatives to be better in the way of a joke. A defaulter from Buffalo shouting to have himself put in office as a 'home ruler' and 'New Yorker' and making a boast of economy and honesty in public affairs, is a goodly bouffe as you can find on any stage. When he is doing this shouting under the orders of a man who has been living abroad in idleness and luxury for three years, on money which he has stolen from the people, it is not strange that no newspaper exists in the city which is equal to the task of putting these 'arguments' before the public.

Sad Meeting.
From the Chicago Tribune.

Two men, ghastly, forlorn specters encountered each other unexpectedly. "Let me pass," exclaimed one of the two, with a feeble attempt to be haughty and scornful. "I am 'Trilby'."

"I will," replied the other, with a hollow cough, stepping aside. "I believe you are dearer than I am. I'm 'The Heavenly Twins.'"

How True It Is.
From the Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Dashiell—"How well Mrs. Richley preserves her money." "Oh, I don't regard it as all that remarkable. Paint, you know, will keep almost anything from going to decay."

Brice, the Senator's Son.
Brice, the senator's son.
Get a call and is on the run;
When his "dough" is eaten he may be beaten.

Brice, the senator's son.
—New York News.

A Safe Tonic.
From the Chicago Record.